

National Republican.

Published at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Published daily (Sundays excepted) by

The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,

No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

TERMS: One copy one cent. One month \$1.00. Six months \$5.00. One year \$10.00. In advance.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

For Communications for publication, should be brief, plain, and to the point, and only on one side of the paper. When anonymous they will be neither returned nor published. Manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by return address.

Mr. D. DAVIDSON is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper, and also for the Collection of Accounts.

Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1880.

SENATOR WALLACE is working Hancock's boom in Pennsylvania.

To-day Arkansas and Ohio hold Republican State conventions and to-morrow California and South Carolina.

WHAT does Speaker RANDALL intend when he absents himself from his duties three days to attend a political convention?

NOTICE McFARLANE has gone to the Harrisburg Democratic convention, which meets to-day, without a revolver. What does this mean, anyhow?

MR. VERNOR concludes to retire from the rain and sunshine business for the want of time and money. He ought to become a meteorological institution under the auspices of some government. For prophetic correctness and economy he is unsurpassed.

The New York Times is authority for saying that, of the 2,130 commissioned officers in the Army Register for the past year, only 820 have been appointed from the Military Academy, and this is a higher ratio of West Pointers than has ever prevailed before during the past dozen years.

Up to this date the count in Ohio stands: SHERMAN, 367; BLAINE, 239. BLAINE has made a stalwart fight against Ohio's Chief on his own dunghill, but it won't quite reach. The vote of Ohio will be for SHERMAN so long as he stands any chance, and then we shall see what we shall see.

SENATOR ALLISON is credited with the proposition that the President of the United States be directed to appoint two colored cadets-at-large to West Point. Should this proposition prevail the appointment would fall upon the next President, as three years will elapse before that prerogative can be exercised.

MR. SOTTELLO informed Senator BEN HILL that he is a coward, with so much emphasis that it seems to have had a convincing effect upon the Senator's mind. SOTTELLO is still at large. There was nothing contemptible in calling the Georgia Senator a coward in his teeth, so the Senate seems to think.

WHEN we consider how much of the money spent for District improvements goes directly to take care of the comfort of congressmen, it appears strange that there should be such difficulty in keeping a quorum present when a District appropriation bill is under discussion. On the other hand, when we consider that the people of the District have no votes, the wonder is that anybody is found to attend to their wants at all.

A STRAY Greenbacker is wandering in Lancaster county, S. C. The Lancaster Ledger wants a good watch kept on him, "as his teachings are likely to breed discontent among the laborers"—meaning negroes—"of the county." The stock phrases of the Northern Greenback agitator, such as "land monopolists," "hoisted aristocrats," "hard-hearted capitalists," "oppressed toilers," etc., take on a new meaning in South Carolina. Ere this that lonely Greenbacker has recanted or skipped the county.

THE Toledo Blade gives Secretary SHERMAN credit for all the virtues and exempts him from all the vices incident upon humanity, and then ruthlessly steps on him by saying: "But all the same his is a kind of goodness that never is the corner-stone of a popular success." This is a remarkable instance of damning with faint praise, and it shows how the supporters of Senator BLAINE assail a respectably good man in his own State. The supporters of General GRANT resort to no such expedients to belittle his opponents. It is too expensive a luxury.

We recollect an incident narrated at some period in the history of the world of an officer with a handful of men, who occupied a position near the apex of a hill, and who was beleaguered by a vastly superior force. He resorted to the expedient of marching his men around and around the hill continuously, so as to give his force the appearance of a very considerable army, hoping in this way to appal the foe and prevent an attack. The "scratches" in the New York who have taken the name of "the Republican Central Campaign Club" are now maneuvering on a like hypothesis as the representatives of Republican sentiment, but no one will be frightened or convinced thereby of their potency. They are only marching around the hill for parade and show.

THE Interior Department has information that the school at which LITTLE CHILD objected to put his children will be closed in a few days and not opened until September next. This will give ample time for the consideration and adjustment of LITTLE CHILD'S grievances.

We hope Senator TELLER will not be put off with such a reply as the above. His inquiry is as to the moral or legal right of the Interior Department to wrest Indian children from unwilling parents, either now or in September? and why should the lives and property of thousands of settlers in Western Kansas be put in jeopardy in order that certain experiments in the education of Indians may be made at Carlisle and Hampton, or even at the agency schools? Every blanket Indian looks upon the education of his child in a white man's school with

the same feelings as did the Jewish father when his child was torn from him by the Spanish Inquisitors in order that it should be educated in a Jewish school.

There is not, we believe, a full-blood Indian child now in a Government school with the free consent of its parents. Dures of some kind has been applied in order to obtain them, and the discontent thus engendered has been a moving cause of subsequent disaster to more than one tribe and to the settlers of the West. The truth is that the mixture of philanthropy and force in the administration of our Indian policy is about as judicious and successful as was the attempt to extend Christianity to missionaries and New England run.

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The whole public is tired of these annual

outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation. But if it is not, the proclamation must be issued, and if it is issued, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play.

A copy of this dispatch was forwarded to Governor AMES. In view of this, and the further fact that the Attorney-General had advised the President that the call of Governor AMES was not warranted by the Constitution and the attendant circumstances, the insinuations of the columnists of General GRANT fall to the ground unassisted by the facts. Frightened no doubt by the atrocity of the onslaught, this correspondent attempts to soften the fire of the bombardment by the use of the following language subsequently in the same communication:

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The columns heaped upon General GRANT by the New York Tribune at the present time are simply atrocious, for they are absolutely malicious and mendacious. The letter of "E. V. S." which appeared in Monday's Tribune under date of Washington, assumes that in 1875 General GRANT was indifferent to the Democratic outrages in Mississippi, where the Republican vote was literally wiped out by bulldozing and the shotgun policy. The purpose of this publication at the present time evidently is to convey the impression to the public mind that when Governor AMES called upon the President for troops they were illegally, improperly or wickedly withheld. Now, the facts of the case are historic and so simple that "a fool need not err therein." The President was at Long Branch at the time, and the papers were received by the Attorney-General, were carefully examined by him, and were forwarded to President GRANT with the accompanying opinion that he did not think the Constitution and the laws authorized Federal interference in such a case. The reply of the President to the Attorney-General was by telegraph dispatch, from which the following is an extract:

The whole public is tired of these annual

outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation. But if it is not, the proclamation must be issued, and if it is issued, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play.

A copy of this dispatch was forwarded to Governor AMES. In view of this, and the further fact that the Attorney-General had advised the President that the call of Governor AMES was not warranted by the Constitution and the attendant circumstances, the insinuations of the columnists of General GRANT fall to the ground unassisted by the facts. Frightened no doubt by the atrocity of the onslaught, this correspondent attempts to soften the fire of the bombardment by the use of the following language subsequently in the same communication:

It need not be inferred from the above

referred that General GRANT's action in the Mississippi troubles was indefensible from a Republican point of view. The public was told in his dispatch to Mr. DIERHOFF, and wanted Federal interference to cease. A large proportion of the Republicans of the North wanted the Government to take its hands off the Southern States and leave them to themselves. GRANT only went with the current of the time.

It is difficult to comprehend the measure

of malice which prompted this vile assault upon General GRANT, when we consider the fact that he acted under the advice of the law officer of the Government as to the Constitutional aspect of the question, and the admissions of the writer himself, that his course was defensible from a Republican point of view. These plain and admitted facts render these attacks upon the ex-President at this time all the more malignant and indefensible. A reference to the files of the Tribune of the 24th of March, 1877, some two years subsequent to the time and occasion which we have made the basis of this assault, will furnish a full and entire explanation of the President's action in the Mississippi troubles, and will show that the insinuations of the columnists of General GRANT fall to the ground unassisted by the facts. Frightened no doubt by the atrocity of the onslaught, this correspondent attempts to soften the fire of the bombardment by the use of the following language subsequently in the same communication:

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